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HORACE *CARM.* i. 34. 14

hinc apicem rapax  
fortuna cum stridore acuto  
sustulit, hic posuisse gaudet.

Though all the commentators (beginning with the scholiasts) support the accepted interpretation, there seem to me good grounds for regarding *cum* in this passage as the conjunction—"when (i. e., whenever) fortune takes, etc., she rejoices, etc." Besides giving excellent sense and avoiding the somewhat harsh asyndeton, this view makes it unnecessary to account for *sustulit* as a gnomic perfect which, considering the context, is a doubtful procedure. It also leaves the attendant circumstance in *stridore acuto* to be expressed by the simple ablative. This is the usual method in Horace. In fact, as an examination of the whole text shows, he rarely inserts *cum* in phrases of this character. Moreover, *cum* with the perfect indicative is the precise idiom for the expression of the antecedent iterative action which we have here. Horace makes a fairly frequent use of this construction, often introducing it with *simul* (or its equivalent), *ut*, *ubi*, and *si*. With *cum* there are six examples, each a perfect parallel to the *cum sustulit* of the text—*Carm.* iii. 5. 29; *Epod.* 2. 17; *Sat.* ii. 7. 71; *Epp.* i. 10. 17, i. 15. 18, ii. 1. 205. The position of *cum* in our passage has doubtless led to the traditional interpretation, but the same ambiguity exists in other places, especially in *Epod.* 12. 8 and *Sat.* ii. 7. 53. A Roman would have felt no difficulty in any of these cases.

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THE SECONDARY ACCENTUATION OF LATIN WORDS OF  
THE TYPE OF *CONSULUISTI*

In *Class. Phil.* II, No. 1, Professor Harkness criticizes a paper of mine on a kindred subject which appeared in *Class. Rev.* XX (1906), pp. 31 ff. In the course of his criticisms, which deal chiefly with minor points, he censures me for suggesting that Latin words of the type of *consuluesti* bore a secondary accent on the second syllable (p. 61, n.). He attributes this heterodoxy to an unwillingness to admit any exceptions to my proposed law of metrical resolution. I select this particular point for notice, not because it is the one most easily disposed of, but because it affords me an opportunity of producing some further evidence in favor of the pronunciation which Professor Harkness condemns.

I suppose any word of the measure of *consuluesti* to have borne a secondary accent on its second syllable, if other inflexions of the same stem had a principal accent in the same place. Thus the principal accent of *consului* corresponds in position with the secondary accent of